

American Pharmaceutical Association.

ORGANIZED 1852, INCORPORATED 1888.

SECTION ON

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION and LEGISLATION.

The 43rd Annual Meeting,

Denver, Colo., Aug. 14, 1895.

The Committee on Education and Legislation desires to present statistical information on these two important branches this year.

In order that the educational and legal status of Pharmacy may be improved, it is deemed essential that the present requirements as existing in over forty states be summarized for ready reference and comparison. Secretaries of Pharmacy Boards, Colleges and other members are respectfully requested to transmit the information required for the subjoined Queries at the earliest date for tabulation by the Secretary.

Papers on subjects considered by this Section are urgently solicited and should be in hand together with an Abstract or Synopsis NOT LATER THAN JUNE 15 that they may be printed for distribution at the meeting.

Kindly advise the Secretary of this Section as promptly as possible what contribution you intend to make.

Fraternally,

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Chicago, Ill., March 1, 1895.

POISON LEGISLATION.

1. The legal restrictions on the practice of Pharmacy in English-speaking countries are primarily based upon the principle of protecting the public against the indiscriminate sale and use of Poisons.

It is desirable to have a collective report of the Poison Laws of the States, including separate Acts as well as the Poison sections of the various Pharmacy Laws, the important provisions, with suggestions for their codification, to be presented in tabulated form.

2. Present a list of Proprietary Articles containing poisons: medicinal, antiseptic, insecticidal, or of general or popular use, giving the character of the poisonous ingredients and approximately their proportion; also state whether or not the packages contain any references to, or caution against the dangerous character of the contents.

3. The Committee of this Section desires to present a Statistical Report on the number of deaths and percentage of death-rate occurring during a stated period (one or more years) from the use of poison, stating (1) kind of poison, (2) in the form used, (3) accidental, (4) suicidal or (5) homicidal.

This information may be obtained from the Coroners and should be transmitted to the Secretary of this Section.

REGISTRATION STATISTICS.

This Committee desires to present a Collective Report embracing the following information from every Pharmacy Board in North America, based upon the year 1894:

4. REGISTRATION OF PHARMACISTS OR LICENTIATES:

- a) The total number of Candidates for Registration as R. Ph's or Licentiates.
- b) The total number registered as R. Ph's or Licentiates.
- c) The number of Graduate Candidates.
- d) The number of Graduates registered on Diploma.
- e) The number rejected on Diploma.
- f) The number of Graduates registered by Examination.
- g) The number rejected by Examination.
- h) The number of Non-Graduates registered by Examination.

5. REGISTRATION OF ASSISTANTS:

- i) The total number of Candidates for Registration.
- k) The total number of persons registered as Assistants during the year 1894.
- l) The number of Graduate Candidates.
- m) The number of Graduates registered on Diploma.
- n) The number rejected.
- o) The number of Non-Graduates registered by examination.

6. REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICES:

- p) The number of Apprentices registered.
- r) The Educational Requirements.
- s) The Age.

COLLEGE ATTENDANCE.

It is asserted that the great multiplication of Drug Stores is in a measure owing to the large number of graduates turned out by the Pharmaceutical Schools and Colleges.

7. Present statistics showing the number of students in attendance at the Pharmaceutical Schools and Colleges in North America. Also the number graduated during the same period. To attain uniformity in the proportion of graduates to students, the period covered by one school year, '93-'94, should be taken.

8. Should Scholastic Education be required preliminary to entrance into Pharmaceutical Schools or Colleges? If so, in what degree is it practicable of enforcement? Should such education be a requirement for registration of Apprentices by the State Boards of Pharmacy preliminary to eligibility for examination as assistant and pharmacist.

9. Present an exhibit of practical experience requirements for all the Pharmacy Laws. What should be the minimum period required for the respective grades of registrations and how can this be defined as applied to practical experience in a pharmacy or "drug store."

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS.

10. What States recognize more than one grade of Licentiates, and by what Titles are the several grades distinguished? When two grades of licentiates are recognized, what are the Age requirements.

- a) For the higher or Pharmacist's grade?
- b) For the lower or Assistant's grade?

11. In what States is it customary to present the same list of Questions to Candidates for both grades, the grade or certificate granted, depending upon the percentage of correct answers returned by the Candidate? What are the advantages and defects of this method?

12. To what extent is it customary for Pharmacy Boards to require Candidates to demonstrate by practical work their fitness for Registration? Is it possible under existing circumstances to greatly extend the principle of practical examinations?

13. Where Experience is a requirement for graduation or registration, should a distinction be made between experience gained in a city pharmacy and that obtained in a country drug-store, and what should be the ground of such a distinction when made? Also, to what extent, if any, should menial service in a drug store, unconnected with compounding, be taken as experience?

14. What Pharmacy Boards and what Institutions teaching pharmacy make any of the above named distinctions as to what constitutes "experience in a drug-store?"